VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 681197

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KUMAR BISWARANJAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date 24/08/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhubaneswar 15

Sabyasachi Mallo

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि गणित और खगोल विज्ञान प्राचीन भारत में बौद्धिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग थे। इस संदर्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It is argued that mathematics and astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in ancient India. In this context, highlight the major contributions of ancient India to these areas. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mathematics and Astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in India from the vedic ages. Texts like vedas, Sulabhasutras, and people like Aryabhatta, Barahmihira etc. enriched the field.

Contribution of ancient India:

→ Vedas and sulabhasutras dealt with size of five altras which led to interesting questions like proving rationality of π.

→ India numeral system travelled to Arabs and then to Europeans and had become the standard wordwide.

→ The recently carbon dated Bakhshali manuscript gives evidence of use of zero. The Indian contribution of zero has revolutionalized

the arthmetic, counting systems.

→ During the Gupta age, Aryabhatta wrote treatise like Aryabhattiya, Surya Sidhantika in Mathematics and astronomy. He precisely calculated the position of sun and moon. Similarly Barahmihira etc. contributed immensely.

→ The ancient jataka system, the lunar month, ~~the~~ etc came from precise understanding of Astronomy.

→ Indian astronomers were at front in describing helio-centric model of ~~cosmo~~ ~~so~~ universe.

Thus India contributed immensely to Mathematics and Astronomy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भारत में ब्रिटिश और फ्रांसीसी व्यापारिक कंपनियों के मध्य व्याप्त प्रतिद्वंद्विता के संदर्भ में, फ्रांसीसी कंपनी के विरुद्ध अपने संघर्ष में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की सफलता के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the rivalries, which existed between the English and French trading companies in India, highlight the factors, which led to the success of the English East India Company in its struggle against the French. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

English and French trading companies fought for the biggest market for trading rights and their rivalries spilled into political sphere which culminated into the East India Company (EIC) ~~bco~~ becoming the powerful political and economic actor in India.

Factors leading to success of EIC

(i) Although the French were in better position having ~~captured~~ influenced over the Madras, Arcot during 2nd Carnatic war, the supremacy over Bengal of EIC made the ~~differen~~ difference.

- British transferred resources from Bengal to Madras.
- They thrown full weight behind Muhammad Ali.
- They were able to take higher risk which French lacked.

These things made difference.

(ii) The lack of support from French monarchy and ~~power st~~ internal power struggle (between Dupleix and French Admiral of Mauritius) led to surrender of Madras.

(iii) British democratic system supported activities of EIC fully.

(iv) Use of Naval power by British ~~and~~

(v) Better leadership of Clive and his generals and vision of ruling over India made them less risk averse..

All the above factors made the English win and expand their free trade all over India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यंतरीकरण और स्वदेशीकरण को अपने एक मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में देखा। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और अलग-अलग नेताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की पहचान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The early nationalist leaders saw the internalization and indigenization of political democracy as one of their main objectives. In context of the statement, identify the democratic practices adopted by organisations and individual leaders during the freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian leaders tried to borrow from Indian history and modified borrowed ideas to suit local conditions. This led to internalization and indigenization.

Democratic practices adopted ~~by~~ ~~one~~ - by organisations

(i) Congress (1885) adopted following :-

- Each year president changed and location of plenary changed.
- President was not local and from outside of ~~locah~~ province.
- ~~The~~ They had a clear mandate. They ~~to~~ accepted resolutions by majority.
- In ~~the~~ 1920s congress decentralized decision making by creating central working committee, provincial ~~co~~ organisations based on language, village/ward/Mohalla committees.

(ii) HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republic Association) declared socialist goal based on majority opinion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

By leaders :

(i) Moderates like SN Banerjee, Dadabhai Naroji believed in democratic methods of prayer, petition, press briefing, raising awareness and public support.

(ii) Swarajist leaders entered legislative assembly and protested there via democratic process.

(iii) Gandhian phase of mass movement believed in mass appeal, voluntary participation, non-violence.

(iv) Gandhiji always tried to persuade first (11 point demand to Irwin).

4. वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What were the causes of the Iranian Revolution of 1979? In what ways do the consequences of this revolution remain relevant even today? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Iranian revolution of 1979 was against the Shah of Iran led by Aayatollah (the supreme leader).

Causes :

i) The rapid modernization of Iranian nation by Shah alienated the orthodox clerics.

ii) The thought of american interference in internal affairs further alienated people.

iii) The ~~ex~~ extravagant lifestyle of the Shah at the expense of poor people created resentment.

iv) ~~nation~~ Selling the national oil company to foreign industry created resentment.

consequences relevant today because

i) The regional rivalry of Iran and Saudi Arabia started from there.

ii) The threat of religious revolution overthrowing them were constantly in mind of other leaders of Saudi, Kuwait, Iraq.

iii) The shia-Shunni divide enlarged by religious nature of revolution and ~~reg~~ religious state of Iran.

iv) Modernization of Iran took a back step and current Green revolution steps from poor economy.

v) Iranian nuclear programme started to protect regime from ~~Amri~~ American hostilities.

Iranian revolution changed the strategic, geo-political, religious equation of middle east in a large way.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत में देशज शिल्प, साहित्यिक परंपराओं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Analyze the impact of globalization on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalization is the increasing interdependence, interconnectedness and movement of ideas, good, services, people.

impact :

i) indigenous craft :

- reduced demand due to high price because can't compete with cheaper factory goods.
- But ~~highe~~ found new market in developed areas, elite sections.
- they are accepting new technologies, new ideas and synthesizing hybridized products.
- more ~~ar~~ awareness among consumers.

ii) literary traditions :

- getting voice on world stage
- people exploring indigenous

literature in the wake of rising competition -

- learning and marketing in a global world.
- More translations into many languages increasing readership.
- however ~~compet.~~ can't compete with English and other global literat.

Traditional knowledge system :

- biopiracy increasing. (Turmeric, Neem)
- greater promotion at global level. (Yoga, AYUSH)
- Government support in TKDL Traditional Knowledge digital library)
- increasing awareness locally.
- appeared as alternate to western scientific knowledge.

Overall it globalization is hybridizing, socializing, increasing importance of these.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. हाल के वर्षों में किशोर अपराधवृत्ति ने मीडिया का अत्यधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। किशोरों को अपराध की ओर ले जाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, किशोर अपराधियों के पुनर्वास संबंधी और सुधारात्मक उपायों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Juvenile delinquency has attracted much media attention in recent years. What are the factors that drive the juveniles towards crime? In this context, state the significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures for juvenile delinquents. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Juvenile delinquency is the crime done by youth and adolescent people.

Factors:

- lack of awareness
- drug issues (Punjab)
- poor employment opportunities and increasing burden
- poor environment (in slum areas)
- lack of helplines, counselling
- lack of separation in jails, poor retributive criminal justice system.

Significance of rehabilitative and reformation :

- better use of demographic dividend (by 2040 UNDP)
- better skill, employment, job leading to reduction of poverty
- reduction of crime
- responsible citizen
- better family life and social relation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. भारत में जनजातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जनजातियों के स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार लाने हेतु एक रोडमैप का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the health challenges that tribals are facing in India, suggest a roadmap to improve the health indicators of the tribals. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Health challenges :

i) due to contact with outsiders, ~~the~~ and poor immune system they are prone to diseases.

ii) doctors are not available in tribal areas and doctors don't want to go.

iii) lack of integration of tribal ~~and~~, traditional medicine with modern healthcare leading to poor acceptibility.

iv) New dangerous diseases like HIV making inroads due to poor awareness.

v) lack of sanitation, ~~water~~ quality water leading to diseases.

vi) poor healtcare facilities and infrastructure.

roadmap :

i) integrating tribal medicines with mainstream.

ii) incentive for doctors serving tribal areas in PG education.

iii) greater earmarking for tribals in NHM, Ayushman Bharat

iv) Awareness camps on ~~the~~ deadly diseases

v) Strengthening local workers like ANM, ASHA, Anganwadi to prevent diseases.

vi) greater number of hospitals with accessibility.

(Dana Majhi incident should not occur.)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

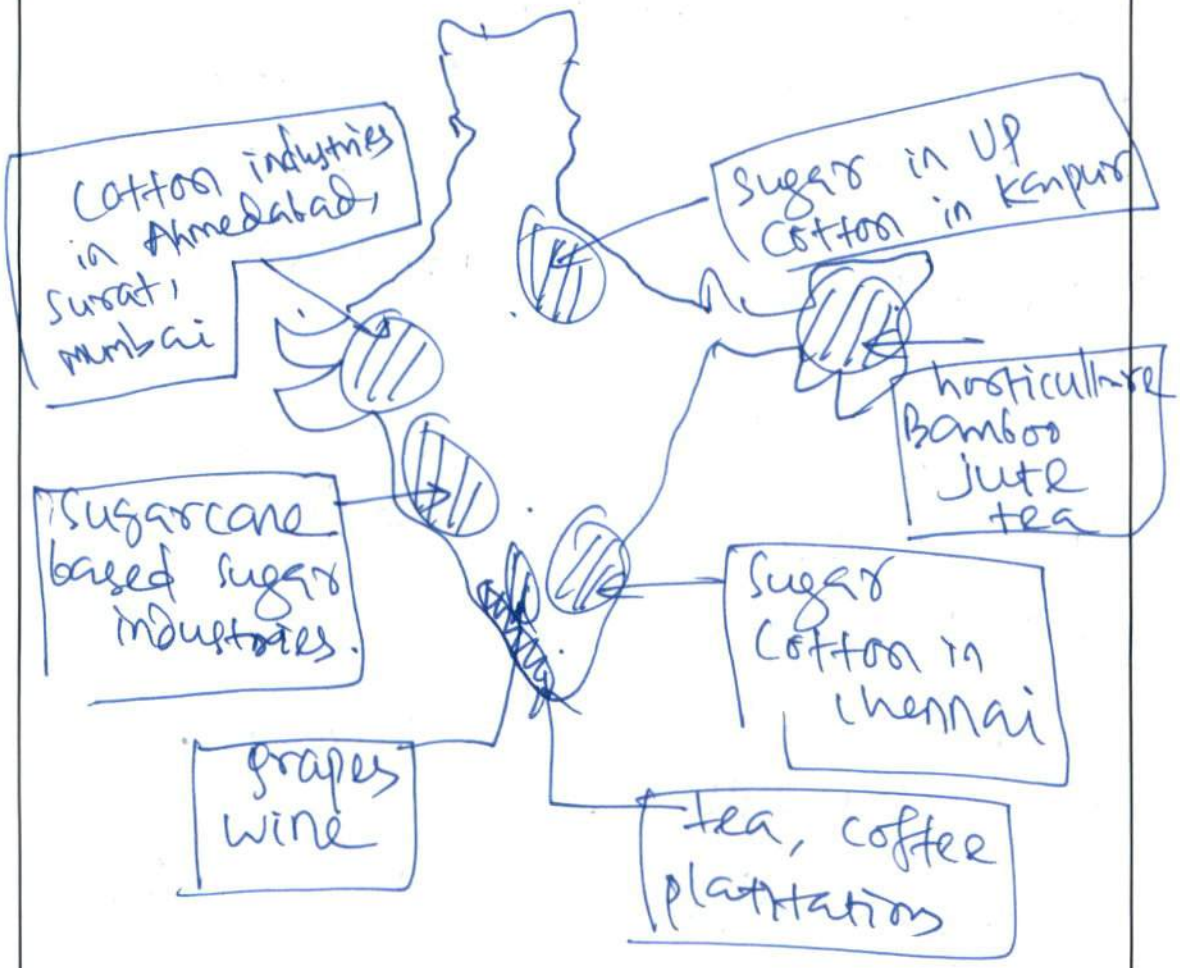
8. भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Give an account of the geographical distribution pattern of major agro-based industries in India. Also, explain their multiplier effect on rural economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Agro based industries



multiplier effect on rural areas:

i) increase rural income, employment

ii) reduce distress migration

iii) create subsidiary,

ancilliary, industries and support MSMEs

iv) reduce poverty

v) greater value addition and assured market for farmers and thus increasing income of farmers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. भारत में शहरी जल निकायों की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और परिणामी निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the reasons and resultant implications of disappearance of urban water bodies in India. Mention some of the steps which can be taken in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

reasons :

i) real estate booms consuming ~~use~~ water bodies

ii) lack of urban development planning

iii)

implications :

i) chennai flood and water crisis

ii) urban floods

Steps

- rejuvenation of water bodies
- water harvesting and storage
- special urban planning

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में ओशन आयरन फर्टिलाइजेशन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए, वृहद् पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the role that Ocean Iron Fertilization can play in the fight against climate change, discuss the concerns associated with its large-scale adoption. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean iron fertilization

→ ~~Sending iron~~
fertilizing ocean with iron
↓
increasing algal boom
↓
algea ~~stores~~ consumes CO_2 as food from atmosphere.
↓
when algea dies the CO_2 is sent to the ocean bottom and remain stored there for many years.

⇒ reduction in CO_2 from atmosphere.

Concerns:

i) Unknown impact of algal boom on marine biodiversity, marine food chain

ii) Dead zones might increase

iii) fisheries might reduce

iv) the aesthetic view of ocean will decline and thus decline in tourism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारत में बड़ी संख्या में भाषाएँ संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न हैं। किसी भाषा के लुप्त होने के कारणों और निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न भाषाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In India a vast number of languages are potentially endangered. Discuss the reasons and implications of disappearance of a language. Also, suggest measures to preserve potentially endangered languages. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is country where language changes in every 4km. India is endowed with rich diverse languages from all major groups.

However vast number of languages are potentially endangered.

resons :

i) Declining number of speakers of old language.

ii) Globalization tending to create homogenization and universal application of English.

iii) Some languages like Gondi which has more tribal speakers than some 8th schedule languages has not received official status.

iv) The language based state reorganization made one-language as major state language and increased use of

that, while minority languages within that area suffered due to lack of Government support.

v) Lack of implementation of constitutional directive of article 350 A of primary education in mother tongue.

vi) Lack of policy support

vii) Lack of literature development, lack of written scripts (oral languages), lack of dictionaries, records led to decline of many.

implications:

i) Loss of culture, tradition, script associated with language.

ii) loss of diversity of language.

iii) The native speakers will find difficult to learn new ~~langue~~ language that is accepted. Particular difficulties will be faced by primary students.

iv) loss of traditional knowledge associated.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to prevent and preserve:

i) Directive of article 350A should be implemented in letter and spirit.

ii) Official support to preserve, document and protect, to create awareness should be given.

iii) Greater voice to linguistic minority in state affairs and strengthening the office of commissioner of minority languages (article 350 B).

iv) Using ICT tools, need to digitize and preserve existing literature.

v) Universal acceptance of more Indian language as official language.

vi) ~~Crea~~ publication of dictionaries mentioning all words and usage.

vii) More impetus to research.

viii) promote ~~lingui~~ and celebrate linguistic diversity of India at national and international sphere.

linguistic diversity must be preserved and protected as an intangible heritage of mankind.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने विधि के शासन पर आधारित न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना की थी, तथापि व्यवहार में यह प्रणाली कई कमियों से ग्रसित थी। 1793 और 1833 के मध्य के घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While the British established a judicial system based on the rule of law, in practice this system suffered from numerous drawbacks. Analyze keeping in mind the developments between 1793 and 1833. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

British replaced the traditional judicial system with European justice but practically it has many drawbacks. Major steps ~~of~~ taken by British are Cornwallis code ~~1993~~ 1793, establishement of supreme court, creation of new ~~layers~~ lawyers class.

Cornwalis code 1793: ~~sad drawb~~ (positives)

i) It made europeans subject to Indian laws thus established rule of law.

ii) Gradation of courts [civil → munsiff, district court, ~~District~~ Sadar Diwani Adalat;] [criminal → district judge, provincial circuit court, Sadar Nizamat Adalat] led foundation of modern judicial system.

iii) Separation of power between district collector and district judge.

iv) Codification ~~of~~ and acceptance of personal law

However practical limitations are:

→ made justice complex and expensive for natives.

→ created professional lawyer who exploited poor ~~illiterate~~ illiterate people.

→ Traditional justice delivery by panchayats were ignored all together.

→ Europeans could not be tried by Indian judges in criminal matters (Ilbert Bill controversy 1880s).

→ The separation of power is neglected by other governor-generals. Thus power remained centralized.

Other judicial steps taken were:

i) Lord Bentinck in 1833 abolished the use of persians and made vernacular language in lower courts and English in higher courts compulsory. This increased access of people to lower courts.

ii) Established of supreme court and other subordinate court increased reach of courts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However persistent issues remained:

→ European judges being ~~[illegible]~~ unaware of local customs and personal law remained dependent on subjective law of clerics.

→ Codification of personal law remained distant dream. This made law subjective.

→ The europeans often colluding with Magistrates escaped rule of law and bend it with their wish.

These issues made law an exploitative tool and lead to the saying "Je Rakshak, Tey Vakhyak".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमिक विकास की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने इन रियासतों के लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Trace the evolution of British policy towards the princely states in India. How did the freedom movement impact the people of these princely states? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

British policy towards princely states evolved over time.

i) Policy of equality with states (1740-1765)
British tried to established equality and ~~tried~~ as an political power in India during Carnatic wars, battle of Pallesy.

ii) policy of ring fence or buffer state (1765-1813)
- they tried to protect the established political power by creating alliances and buffer states.
eg: alliance with Oudh after battle of Buxar.
e.g.: playing Indian states Mysore, Nizam, Maratha against each other and ~~for maintains~~ maintaining buffers like Arcot, Hyderabad, Oudh. (subsidiary alliance)

iii) Policy of subordinate isolation (1813-1857)
- The paramountcy of Hastings

tried to establish British supremacy over states.

- The doctrine of lapse of Dalhousie tried to expand British area.
- British gained at expense of princes during annexation of Punjab, Sind, Satara, Sambalpur, Burma, Pegu.

iv) Policy of subordinate union (1857-1935)

- British tried to protect princes as they were "breaks to stormwater".
- The chamber of princes 1921 tried to create a voice of princes to hedge against nationalist voices.

v) Policy of equal federation (1935 -)

- British tried to create a federal India via the Government of India act 1935.
- They tried to use princes against the rising autonomy of Governer's provinces.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Freedom movement impacted majorly

i) The ideas of civil liberty, freedom of press and speech reached the people of princely states.

ii) The praja mandal movement and state people's conference after civil disobedience movement increased awareness and demand of states.

iii) Congress supported demand of states for democracy, freedom and civil liberties in 1920 Nagpur session.

iv) The All India state people's conference (AISPC) 1927 created by Balwant Rai Mehta, GV Mavalankar was inspired from INM.

v) Congress in Haripura session and Tripuri accepted the purna swaraj of states into its agenda. This fired the imagination of people and they organized non-violent protests across princely states.

vi) During Quit India movement, people of princely states considered themselves as part of India and fought for Indian independence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Simla agreement was signed in 1972. Mentioning its important provisions, discuss whether it was a lost opportunity for India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Simla agreement 1972 was pact between India and Pakistan after the Bangladesh liberation war.

Circumstances:

i) The huge number of prisoners of war (POW) ~~of~~ Pakistani ~~army~~ soldiers in the hands of India ~~forces~~ forced Pakistan to do agreement.

ii) India has captured territories in east and west Pakistan.

iii) The liberation of Bangladesh was need to be formalized.

iv) Basically it was an after war treaty between India and Pakistan.

Important provisions:

i) ~~It reco~~ Pakistan recognized Bangladesh as sovereign ~~cou~~ independent country.

ii) The Kashmir issue was declared as a bilateral issue and would be solved via negotiation.

iii) The line of control (LOC) was demarcated and both sides agreed to cease fire across LOC.

Was it a lost opportunity?

Yes because:

i) Final solution of Kashmir could have been done.

ii) Pakistan could have been forced to recognize the LOC as international border. ~~or~~

~~iii) Further~~

But Indian government proved the pakistan to find a final solution of Kashmir and pakistan didn't agree. Thus Simla agreement 1972 was a lost opportunity for India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रतिकर्ष और अपकर्ष कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि यह भारत में शहरी संक्रमण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
State the push and pull factors responsible for internal migration in India. Also examine how it is impacting urban transition in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic survey estimated that India has very large number of internal migrants than the census predicted.

Pull factors:

i) The economic opportunities available in urban areas and in more developed states like Maharashtra, Gujarat.
ii) the better standards of living.
iii) the IT sector and job opportunity in Bangalore, Hyderabad, pune.
iv) The better infrastructure of cities ~~and~~
v) The better education and healthcare service available.

Push factors:

i) Poverty (29% Rangarajan) and lack of economic opportunities in rural area and distress in rural economy.

ii) women after marriage shifts to in-law's house.

iii) Farming sector distress and unviability of farming as remunerative source of living pushing many to ~~unk~~ unskilled work and distress migration.

iv) Job relocation by private service sector employees to urban cities.

impact on urban transition:

i) Large scale internal migration putting pressure on urban infrastructure. It is leading to

- poor housing condition in slums (17% urban population live in slums : CENSUS 2011), poor ~~hy~~ health, sanitation, disease
- number of people and vehicles increasing in urban area leading to ~~wat~~ air pollution, congestion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- urban cities largely failed to provide adequate basic services & facilities to people.
(water crisis in chennai, high land prices)

ii) Rising cost of living in urban areas due to less supply and high demand.

iii) Urban waste management, traffic management, disaster management ~~failed~~ failing with large people.

iv) Urban sprawl is taking over rural, semi-urban areas that are nearby.

The above urban issues must be solved via increasing floor space index, Transit oriented development approach, public transport, housing for all via PMAY, AMRUT, SMART CITIES, HRIDAY etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निम्नस्तरीय प्रदर्शन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ परिवार नियोजन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें जनन स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने एवं परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्ति के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Examine the factors responsible for poor performance of family planning programme in India. Suggest some family planning strategies, which can be adopted for improving reproductive health outcomes and achieving family welfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Family planning in India has not achieved the desired goals of National population policy 2000, and the total fertility rate is still above 2.2.

Factors of poor performances:

i) States like Bihar, UP, MP, Rajasthan failed to control population ~~explosi~~ growth.

ii) The lack of awareness among people on population control.

iii) Widescale poverty makes people think to have more children as an insurance for future (Marxian theory of linkage of poverty and population)

iv) Failure of male sterilization programmes. NHM: 95% sterilization are Tubectomy and 5% only are Vasectomy

v) lack of women empowerment and no voices to women in family planning.

vi) The cultural bias towards having a son leading to unique fertility stopping rules of "until having a son". (Economic survey)

However family planning and ~~growth of~~ stop population control strategies have been successful in southern states and NE India and other parts. In some states like Kerala TFR has fallen to 1.6. Also for the first time the population of 0-6 years in India is lower than that of the youth population which shows success of planing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Family planning strategies can be adopted are :

i) targetting the non-performing States in North India.

ii) creating mass awareness campaign.

iii) Increasing adoption of male sterilization process.

iv) Making family planning tools cheaper, available and accessible.

v) Using the ANMs, Anganwadi didis, Ashas to educate ~~rural~~ population.

vi) Advertisement on television

vii) Making incentives like Green card for couple having two-children.

Family planning is essential for India and we must excel to improve reproductive health outcomes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाएं गरीबी का अनुभव एक भिन्न रूप में और अधिक तीव्रता से करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Women experience poverty differently and more acutely as compared to men. In this context, explain the socio-economic factors, which contribute to feminization of poverty in India. How can this problem be tackled? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Bank report recently concluded that on individual level women suffer more from poverty than men in same family.

Socio-economic factors of feminization of poverty

i) The patriarchal society with patriarchal mindset gives less decision making power to women.

ii) A girl child → suffers from access to education, access to resources than the male counterpart.

→ the health of girl child is neglected.

→ The female foeticide is rampant in states like Punjab, Haryana.

iii) During adolescent →

— excessive restriction on freedom of girls

- safety of girls have become a concern in urban areas
- lack of education and awareness on reproductive health make them vulnerable.

iv) During marriage and motherhood

- choice of women often neglected.
- they have no saying in family planning.
- poor health of mother leads to poor infant health ∴ perpetuates poverty and poor health.

- Major economic decisions are taken by male
- neglect of wants and needs of mothers.

v) Elderly women

- often neglected by family
- had little savings and no social security assistance
- health of women neglected.
- lead destitute life in old age homes
- ~~too~~ they have less skills, less education and ~~less~~ poor health

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

to be financially active.

Solutions:

i) Multipronged approach with life cycle approach must be adopted to reduce feminization of poverty.

ii) Resources should be made available to them.

iii) empowerment pathway:
- more SHGs
- providing land resources to female agricultural labourers.
- women empowerment with economic and employment opportunities.

iv) Social security need to be strengthened. The National old age pension should be increased.

v) Health and education should be emphasized via Beti Bachao Beti padhao, National health Mission, Ayushman Bharat.

vi) Better decision making powers, & increasing awareness are way forward.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. भारत में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं के अस्तित्व हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को उदाहरण सहित रेखांकित कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Giving examples, highlight the reasons behind existence of regional disparities in India. Suggest some strategies to address them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional disparities exists in India because

i) The British policy of industrialization urbanization limited to certain parts like presidency towns and major cities. Tribal areas were cut off from mainstream via inner line permits. Thus they remained underdeveloped.

ii) Some hilly areas (Himalayan states, North East) can't compete with advanced states like Maharashtra on equal terms.

iii) The poor and backward regions (KBK district odisha, ~~[illegible]~~ Bundelkhand, vidarbha) ~~are~~ ~~are~~ are poor in socio-economic indicators.

iv) Lack of uniform industrialization and development across region.

v) The tribal areas, 5th schedule, 6th schedule areas remained backward due to poor human development.

vi) Modern industries like IT, ITES, BPO ~~et~~ and other service sector prevalent in modern urban areas and already developed areas.

vii) Lack of political opportunities to backwards areas like hyderabad-Karnataka region, Kutch, Saurashtra despite article-371.

viii) Hinterland areas like Northeast suffer from lack of industries.

ix) Internal security issues in LWE affected chattisgarh, Northeast, Kashmir hinder development.

Strategies to address:

i) Greater ~~constitu~~ implementation of constitutional protections in ~~letter~~ and spirit
(371 for vidarbha, Kutch, Saurashtra; 5th, 6th schedule)

ii) Emphasizing human development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

on education, health, sanitation, water supply thus providing better equality of opportunity.

iii) Tribal development using PESA, FRA

iv) Backward region grant fund and other assistance to regions like KBK. (aspirational districts is a good step).

v) incentives to industrialists for setting up industries in backward areas.

vi) Special incentive for hilly region, region with less economic viability. PSUs must invest in these areas.

vii) competitive and collaborative federalism like Advantage Assam, SATH program,

viii) Greater political expression to these areas.

ix) solving security issues and accelerating development.

All these are essential for inclusive development of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इसकी भविष्यवाणी करना क्यों कठिन है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting different factors affecting Indian monsoon, explain why it is difficult to predict it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian monsoon is the periodic reversal of wind direction in the Indian Peninsula.

Factors of Indian Monsoon:

i) In summer, Inter tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) shifts poleward and come to Indian subcontinent. This brings trade winds and south west monsoon. In winter ITCZ shifts to southern Indian ocean and northerly waves of India gets deflects and become North East monsoon.

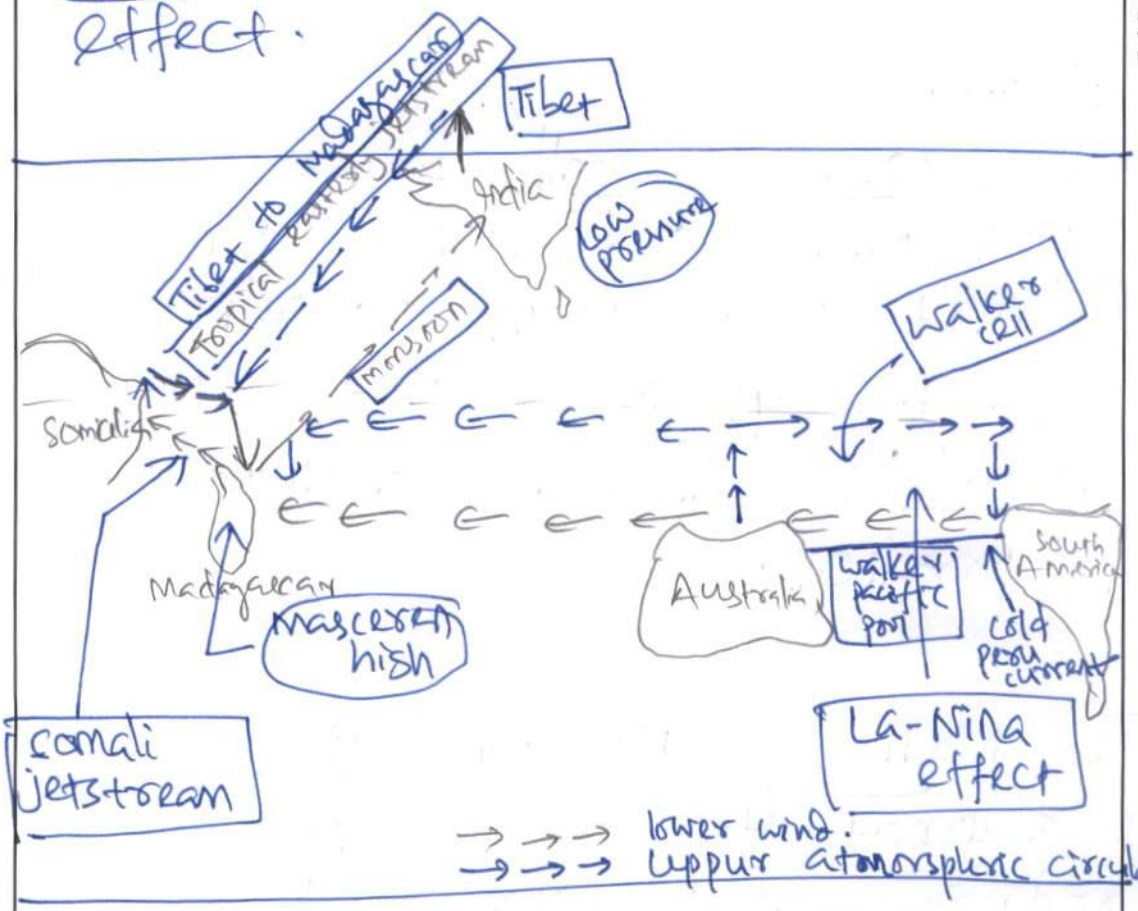
ii) ITCZ over Tibet and heating of Tibet creates low pressure and attracts monsoon in summer.

iii) The westerly sub tropical jet stream branch weakens monsoon.

iv) Tropical Easterly jetstream,

Somali jet stream, ~~El-Nino~~ La-Nina increase the monsoon effect.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin



v) The ENSO (El-Nino Southern oscillation), El-Nino-modoki reduce effectiveness of monsoon.

Why difficult?

i) The uncertainities of El-Nino, La-Nina, ENSO.

ii) The climate change and its impact still unknown.

iii) The differential heating of land and ocean is difficult to predict.

iv) The local rainfall depends upon many local factors like (onset of monsoon, orographic effect, appearance of monsoon trough') which are difficult to predict

The National Monsoon Mission is a great step forward in reducing uncertainities and predicting monsoon.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. उन परिस्थितियों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए जिनमें उष्ण कटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्पन्न होते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, पूर्ण विकसित होते हैं और समाप्त होते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Differentiate between the conditions in which tropical and extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Difference between tropical and extratropical cyclones are-

Tropical	Extra-tropical
- originate in 5-30° N/S latitude	- originate in 30-50° N/S latitude
- move westward on influence of trade wind	- move eastward on influence of westerlies.
- originate due to heating to ocean surface, ITCZ over ocean, presence of warm oceanic current	- originate due to converging of contrasting air masses (cold polar easterlies and hot, humid westerlies)
- circular in pattern	- wavy and sectoral in pattern.
- originates on ocean surface	- can originate both on ocean and land.

Tropical	Sub-Extra-Tropical
- affects east coast of continents	- affect west coasts.
- more ~~to~~ shorter horizontal distance	- more longer horizontal distance
- Frontogenesis and Frontolysis not present	- Frontogenesis and Frontolysis occur.
- Mature stage has Eye, tropical cyclone walls	- mature stage has warm sector, warm front, cold sector, cold front.
- ~~&~~ occur due to absolute instability	- occur due to conditional instability
~~- rain of~~	
- convectional rainfall	- frontall rainfall
- decays because lack of moisture in land areas, friction, reduced convection and rise of hot air	- decays because of frontal temperature inversion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 681197

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KUMAR BISWARANJAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English ✓

तारीख
Date 24/08/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Bhubaneswar 15

Sabyasachi Mallo
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There has been demand to bring higher judiciary under RTI act.

Merits:

i) increased transparency in functioning
e.g: collegium minutes via RTI will increase transparency and accountability in appointment process in higher judiciary.

ii) The maxim that no body should be above law will be satisfied.

iii) The trust of public in higher judiciary will increase.

iv) The recent controversies like Justice Karnan, press conference of SC judges, sexual harrasment cases against chief justice would have been handled well.

v) These could provide information that will make it easier to prove incapacity and misbehavior while taking action against errant judges.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Demerits:

i) Judicial independence is a part of basic structure (NJAC case) and bringing higher judiciary under an executive organisation's (CIC/SIC) direction would undermine it.

ii) The authority of SC and judges would be undermined.

iii) RTI can be used as a tool to undermine judicial activism.

iv) Judges might fear about future consequences and ~~be subserv~~ become susceptible to public pressure.

v) Separation of power (article 50) would be unbalanced.

Judiciary (higher) may not come under RTI but we need to bring greater transparency and accountability in them by oversight committee of retired judges or National Judicial oversight committee.

2. भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 323A and 323B provides creation of tribunals to reduce workload of judiciary, have expert opinion, provide speedy justice based on principle of natural justice.

But they replicated issues of judiciary:

i) High number of pending cases in tribunals.

ii) Often appeal from tribunal goes to HC or SC (supreme court). Thus workload of judiciary increased.

iii) Vacancies in appointment creates pendening cases and delay.

iv) lack of efficient case management

v) going for judicial overreach.

But tribunals added newer issues like:

i) They are manned often by bureaucrats and affect separation of power (article 50)

ii) The number of benches are not adequate. Thus access to justice is affected. While HCs are in every state, tribunals (e.g: NGT in 5 places) are in some places.

iii) They are undermining jurisdiction of Highcourts (L Chandra Kumar case).

iv) The appointment process, service conditions are dependent upon Government. (affects separation of power)

v) Tribunals created new layer in the appeal structure of judiciary.

The above issues must be solved by R. Gadhi directives by SC and law commission report recommending standardization of appointment, tenure, service condition, increasing access.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Parliamentary privileges are not always used for the aims they were intended to serve. In this context, discuss the need for codification of these privileges in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 105 provides parliamentary privileges. These are provided to -

i) protect freedom of speech in parliament.

ii) protect collective privilege of house and stop misreporting of sessions.

~~iii) to grant~~

But they were used for wrong purposes like

i) Allegedly Buying no-confidence motion votes (P.V Narashimha Rao case)

ii) throttling freedom of press (Search light case)

iii) excessive use in Amarinder Singh case

iv) Often SC denied to interfere because lack of codification.

The need for codification arises due to

i) We need exact rights written

and not abstract rights derived from british parliamentary ~~process~~ procedure.

ii) Will help in judicial review.

iii) The scope of judicial intervention in ~~legislaturs~~ legislative process can be decided to reduce judicial ~~overte~~ overreach and judical inaction.

iv) The press and media will be more aware and won't breach such privileges.

v) Privileges won't be applied arbitarily by the legislature.

However codification pose problems like defining/restricting rights of parliament. Thus greater debate and discussion is essential.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 152 provides post of Governor and the executive powers of the state is vested in him/her. (article 153).

Why Governor outlive relevance:

i) Issues of appointment of governor by center and Governor acting as "agent of center" threatens federalism.

ii) After partition there was a need to ~~bind the nation~~ protect national unity and integrity thus central agent was necessary. Now it can be removed.

iii) The issues of hung assemblies and partial Governor in one party's favour need relook.

iv) The imposition of president's rule (356 article) without following due directives of SC (Bommai guidelines) in case of Uttarakhand, Arunachal raised such doubt.

v) The proposal of presidential system in state government raises question.

But post of Governor is essential because

i) He is the chief coordinating authority between center and state.

ii) He acts as a moral authority over the elected council of minister.

iii) We need moral, impartial authority as head of parliamentary state government.

iv) Parliamentary system worked well. No need to replace now.

v) Divisive forces like LWE, NE insurgency, Kashmir issue are still present. So centrally appointed authority is essential.

vi) We need impartial authority over 5th/6th schedule areas, to balance regional imbalances (article 371)

vii) To reserve certain bills for presidential assent (article 200) is essential.

Thus the way forward should be to reform post of Governor and make it more impartial. Sarkaria commission recommendation of appointing a detached, outside figure, ~~not~~ not taken active part in politics recently should be relooked.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lateral entry in civil service solves some issues and creates other challenges.

issues solved:

i) brings expert into governance
ii) solves the issue of vacancy in higher bureaucracy.
iii) will create competition between permanent and lateral bureaucrats
iv) More professional handling of issues in technical sectors
v) will bring work ~~experin~~ experience from private sector.

but challenges are:

i) corporate views may not align with developmental, welfare view of government
ii) The neutrality ~~of bure th~~ will be questioned.

iii) · Lack of experience from grass root sector will lead to elitism.

iv) Conflict

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Centrally sponsered schemes are schemes of center on state list with a cost sharing formula.

Grievances of states:

i) They are eroding administrative ~~power~~ space of states by directly transfering money to PRIs, parastatals, Urban local bodies.

ii) They are enchroaching upon the legislative domain of state.

iii) They are top-down scheme with one-size-fits-all approach and there is no scope of local modification.

iv) Eroding fiscal space of states.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

· Government sought to rationalize by

i) Devolving more shares from divisible pool of taxation (14th FC recommended 42% devolution)

ii) Rationalizing CSS based on ~~NITI~~ Shivraj Singh Chauhan's committee of NITI aayog's recommendation.

iii) Reducing number of CSS schemes.

iv) Clubbing ~~together~~ schemes into core schemes, core of core schemes and ~~removi~~ stopping redundant, duplicating schemes.

v) Taking a uniform cost sharing formula for CSS i.e. 60:40 for normal states and 80:10 for hilly and north eastern states.

Rationalization of CSS is a big step in good governance and fiscal federalism.

7. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PMJAY has two components

i) 1.5 Lakh Physical wellness centers.
ii) 5 Lakh medical insurance for a family of 5 per year in secondary / tertiary care covering 10 crore households and 50 crore people

Begun well and lots of promise :

i) to reduce out of pocket expenditure
ii) Make healtcare accessible to majority of poor population
iii) uniform standards of operating procedure will increase quality
iv) Might lead to a "high volume - low cost - high quality" medical treatment regime from current low volume - high cost.
v) It will become world's largest health insurance policy.
vi) Provides choices to states to choose from trust based model or insurance

based model.

But needs to address multiple challenges :

i) Creating awareness among people
ii) reduction of exclusion error
iii) Making the healthcare cost affordable in the long run.
iv) The quality must be ensured at private hospitals.
v) It shouldnot replace public hospitals and health care with private insurance based healthcare. There should be competition between both.
vi) The cost must be rationlized to reduce fiscal cost on governments.
vii) The left out states like Odisha, Delhi, West Bengal must be brought under it to make it more effective and nationally portable.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, संसद द्वारा इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting its key features, examine the need for the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill by the Parliament at the earliest. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Transgender persons (protection of rights) bill empowers transgenders and lead to inclusive democracy with more equality.

Need :

i) The supreme court recognized transgender as separate gender. We need to ensure their right to life.

ii) They are facing discrimination in society.

iii) They have less economic opportunity

iv) Social stigma against them

v) Harassment in public places, at government offices needs to stop.

Features:

i) reservation in public education and jobs

ii) Discrimination of transgenders will be an ~~aff~~ offence.

iii) They have right to reside in their own home.

iv) Empowerment of transgenders by providing economic opportunities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबंधित सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Diaspora are ~~people of~~ PIOs, NRIs and Indian origin people in other states.

Diaspora policy changed with time.

Pre-independence time:

- Nehru sent white paper to British seeking economic, social, cultural rights for diaspora.
- Manilal delegation of congress went to help diaspora in health areas.
- Diaspora participated in Indian National Army, Ghadar movement.

Nehru's policy

- He envisioned diaspora as political tool and mobilized them ~~against anti~~ in anti-colonial, anti-imperialist movement.
- The pan-Asian unity, Afro-asian solidarity were based on diaspora's political participation.

After 1991 ~~top~~ reforms

- India requested economic support

From ~~diag~~ diaspora in investment, technology transfer, FDI.

After 20008:

- The political and cultural association with diaspora increased.
- L M Singhvi commission recommended Pravasi Bharatiya Divas.
- Culturally they were connected to their roots (Indi root programme) by tracing family tree.
- Know India programs for youth, public diplomacy division of MEA helped in increasing interaction.

After 20108:

- India started direct interaction with diaspora. PM's meeting in London, USA got massive support.
- Support to diaspora during emergency situations like Operation Rahat in Yemen remained constant policy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. इसकी अत्यधिक संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite its immense potential, the challenges associated with RCEP for India cannot be ignored. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

RCEP is the trade deal under negotiation with 10 ASEAN countries and their 6 Free trade partners - India, China, Japan, S.Korea, Australia and New zealand.

Potential:

i) They represent world's 30% trade.

ii) They will provide ~~service~~ huge market for Indian services.

iii) RCEP will increase FDI and technology transfer.

iv) Indian pharamceuticals, Auto will find larger markets.

Challenges associated are:

i) huge trade deficit of India with RCEP countries (China 55 ~~USD~~ Billion USD, S.Korea 820 USD).

- trade deficit might increase

ii) The cheap chinese products might be dumped and will hamper domestic industry.

iii) Need to protect our diary sector from the over-supply based diary sector of New Zealand and protect food security and livelihood of million of small and marginal farmers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Decentralisation is the process of empowering the lower level organs of governments like state governments, Panchayati Raj institutions (PRI), urban local bodies (ULBs) with administrative, fiscal, political power.

Decentralisation at state level:

i) Political decentralisation is ensured by the federal polity, the state list and concurrent list (article 246) dividing legislative power and ~~ad~~ division of administrative and fiscal power.

ii) The existence of regional parties shows the success of political decentralisation.

iii) On fiscal front, states are still heavily dependent upon Finance commission (article 280) grants. ~~and tax distribution~~ The borrowing clause (article 292, 293), lack of representation in FC (article 280), fixed professional taxes, growing expense of CSS need to be resolved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Decentralisation at 3rd tier government started by 73rd / 74th amendment adding part - XI and XII.

Political decentralisation is done via regular election, reservation for women at 33%, three tier PRI.

Administrative bottleneck of 3rd tier:

i) The delineation of functions between state government and 3rd tier is not done with respect to subjects of 11th and 12th schedule.

ii) The PRIs/ULBs acting as mere implementation agencies of the state and center schemes.

iii) The election process ~~without~~ gets delayed due to delay in delimitation, ~~roll~~ electoral roll preparation. These should be given to state election commission.

iv) Principle of subsidiarity is rarely followed.

v) There is poor human resource with lack of professionals, lack of ICT skills, poor human resource management.

vi) The audit and accounting of 3rd tier is not up to mark.

vii) existance of parastatals.
viii) Development planning is rarely done.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal issues at 3rd tier government:

i) Lack of direct tax base (4% in PRIs, 20% in ULBs, 25% in Germany)
ii) Lack of untied fund
iii) Recommendation of state finance commission is not accepted by states. (Karnataka - 10%, WB - 50% accepted)
iv) Economic survey: They are in a low equilibrium trap. and don't have own resources and dependent upon state and center.
v) Lack of capacity to collect tax (property tax in ULBs)

There is a need to do greater reforms in administrative and fiscal front for decentralisation to be effective and a greater functional democracy.

12. दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

52nd Amendment added 10th schedule which provides anti-defection law. There have been debates over anti-defection law in Karnataka, Telangana, AP assemblies.

Anti-defection law provisions would disqualify anybody who –

i) ignores party directive, goes against it

ii) who voluntarily resigns from party

but exception to it exists for merger by 2/3rd members and for speaker:

Objective were:

i) to stop "aya ram, gaya ram" defections

ii) to prevent fall of governments due to such defections.

But they are misinterpreted and violated because

i) The speaker decides on these matters. But impartiality of speaker is

questioned by many.

ii) The judicial review can happen after anti-defection case is decided but not before. (Kihoto Hollohan case). Thus inactivity of speaker to allow 2/3rd members to jump party line and then applying exemption can't be questioned in court. (e.g: Telangana)

iii) The judicial capacity of speaker is questioned by previous speakers like Rabi Ray.

iv) The original goal was to protect government from ~~defe~~ mass defections. But it has become a tool of centralising power in political parties. Directives are issued even for small legislative matters.

- It infringes right to free speech inside parliament and make members ~~to~~ glued to party directive.

Measures:

i) Goswami committee suggested to limit anti defection provisions for confidence and no-confidence motions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ii) NCRWC proposed to ~~make~~ give the power of disqualification to a neutral body like Election commission.

iii) The scope of judicial intervention must be decided.

iv) Blanket bar on judicial review ~~on~~ over Speaker's action during pre-decision case must be revoked.

v) The right to debate, discuss and provide separate view on legislation should be protected from anti-defection.

The above steps are essential for a well functioning parliamentary system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 368 provides ~~a~~ the amendment process to constitution.

"The constitution is not a monolithic entity, but an organic one that evolves over time." — JL Nehru

The Indian constitution has rightly balanced the rigidity and flexibility in following way.

i) part of constitution can be amended by simple majority i.e. "by law" of parliament.
e.g.: Citizenship, creation of state legislative councils, 5th, 6th schedule

~~ii) Part of~~ . These amendments are outside article 368.

ii) Parts of constitution are amended by special majority of two-third present and voting and the absolute majority over total members.

e.g.: Fundamental rights, DPSP, Fundamental duties, NCST, NCBC, reservation.

iii) Those parts are related to federalism need special majority and ratification by half of the state legislature.

e.g.: distribution of ~~power~~ administrative power, changes to article 256 (state list, central list, concurrent list), election of president.

Comparison and analysis:

i) The special majority portion makes it separate from ordinary legislation. Thus amendments require higher legislative threshold unlike British parliament which can amend just like ordinary law.

This protects the nature, identity of constitution and says we are not "parliamentary sovereignty" unlike British.

ii) The amendments are done by the same legislature that passes law.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

We don't need constitutional convention body ~~unli~~ like USA. This shows flexibility.

iii) It is a great balance between rigidity and complexity of ~~USA~~ American amendement and the flexibility and simplicity of British.

iv) Unlike Canadian constitution we have allowed our future generation to amend it and change it according to time.

Thus K.C Wheare commented that it is a great balance between rigidity and flexibility.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Assess the effectiveness of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Inter-state disputes are a major issue of Indian Federalism.

Institutional architecture in settling it are:

i) The supreme court is the final arbitrer of disputes and it has orginal jurisdiction over it.

ii) The article 262 provides power to parliament to make law to solve inter-state water disputes.

iii) Article 263 provides inter-state council (ISC) for dispute settlement.

Effectiveness of supreme court:

i) Supreme court has played vital role in solving disputes. The contempt of court power helps it in enforcing decisions.

ii) the nature of decisions are binding thus effective.

e.g: Cauvery water dispute

iii) The decisions are final thus no appeal mechanism is there and no delay.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Effectiveness of article 262 (river water dispute)

i) The River water dispute settlement act 1956 has not been effective due to
- delays of ~30 years
- no mechanism to enforce decision
- delay in setting up tribunals

ii) These issues led to disputes like Mahanadi dispute, Mahadayi dispute, Cauvery, Narmada disputes.

The amendment is a welcome step.

Effectiveness of ISC (inter-state council)

i) ISC has not evolved into effective dispute settlement body because
- It is a temporary body (last ISC constituted after 12 years)
- It has no enforcement power
- the decisions are not final and legally binding (only recommendatory)

- It lacks effective agenda, dispute settlement mechanism.

ii) ISC need to be reformed by making it a permanent body, ~~creating~~ shifting secretariat to Rajya Sabha secretariat, manning it with deputed officers of center, state and experts.

Recommendation of Punchhi commission that it should meet at least thrice a year etc. should be accepted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

E-governance is the application of new technology like ICT, Big data, to deliver services, effective peoples participation.

Recent advances in technologies have potential to reform governance:

i) Government to Citizen (G2C)

- awareness campaigns using social media
- service delivery using internet
- grievance redressal using internet e.g. Twitter Sewa of MEA
- online application, tracking of application (~~NG~~ NEGP 2.0 e-kranti)
- Big data mining and artificial intelligence will improve service delivery. (e.g. National digital health mission)
- SHGs will be empowered to use ICT tools, digital marketing

ii) Government to business

- Ease of doing business via single window system, Faceless tax and inspection system
- Insights from GST Network will help deliver credit to MSMEs.
- Transparent land acquisition portals, environmental clearance portals.
- online tax filing (GST)

iii) Government to Government:

- collaboration with states to address aspirational district issues and tracking via web
- Sharing of intelligence via NATGRID
- Big data mining on GST Network and Income tax filings to find potential evaders.
- collaboration on water security via desalination

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iv) Government to employee
- digital record management
- timely delivery of pension benefits

All these advances in ICT, big data, Artificial intelligence, robotics, IOT, additive technologies will also transform service delivery like
- integrated urban mobility
- intelligent traffic management
- better disaster prediction and preparedness
- smart urban infrastructure
- reforming health and education sector

and will ~~usher~~ usher in a new era.

16. यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Philanthropy is the voluntary donation of labor, money, resources for the benefit of poorer sections of society.

Significance of philanthropy:

i) Create a sense of belonging to a larger family
ii) helps the poor and needy.
iii) provides critical services at the need of hour
e.g: Ambulance services
iv) increases the happiness of society. It is a measure in happiness index.
v) Creates a culture of helping others, good samaritan.
vi) For businesses it increase brand popularity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Factors holding back:

i) Multiple laws like - Charitable trusts act, non-profit companies under companies act and complex legal process of registration and higher compliance cost

ii) Lack of conducive environment i.e. lack of NGO partners ~~and~~ who are credible.

iii) the issue of fraud decreases reliability.

iv) The lack of transparent and credible way of donation

v) lack of collaboration between companies in CSR ~~act~~.

vi) The big ~~nature~~ issues can't be solved by philanthropy alone. This demotivates people.

vii) Government doesn't encourage such activities.

Philanthropy is essential ~~for~~ and reforms must be taken to

encourage such acts. Nudges must given to increase activities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Healthcare schemes like National health Mission, Ayushman Bharat faces multiple challenges in implementation

i) Lack of infrastructure
CAG estimated that 22% PHC, 30% CHC (community health centers) are short according to population norm.

ii) lack of qualified professionals:
80% CHC specialist posts are vacant. There are 57% unqualified professionals providing healthcare.

iii) Lack of adherance to Indian public health standard (IPHS) reduces quality.

iv) Shortage of transport vehicles, medical devices.

v) 70% reside in rural areas but only 30% professionals serve rural areas.

vi) · Regulatory issues in Drugs and cosmetics act 1940, Clinical establishment act and poor enforcement leading to poor private healthcare.

vii) The insurance schemes like RSBY lead to nexus between professionals and high hysterectomies (AP).

viii) Poor implementation of schemes by states lead to return of fund. Lack of state capacity is a major issue.

Robust digital health mission will help in-

i) increasing and standardizing tele-medicine, robotic surgery will solve lack of professionals issues.

ii) The National digital health record will have the profile of person and will lead to faster and effective diagnosis.

iii) Linking of Ayushman Bharat with National health mission will make seamless healthcare availability at district hospitals and a referral

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

chain to bigger specialized hospitals.

iv) Linking Primary health centers with speciality hospitals, district hospitals, community health centers will provide better diagnosis, increase trust of people.

v) Digital therapy will help in addressing stress, mental health issues.

National digital health Mission is a welcome step towards digital future of citizens.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The knowledge economy requires an efficient, accessible, equitable, quality education system.

To bcome knowledge superpower need (primary)

i) Inclusive education involving the out of school children, SC, ST, vulnerable, disabled children in primary, and higher education.

ii) Quality of primary education must improve. (ASER report findings must be addressed.

iii) The poor rote learning system must give way to analytic, critical thinking, practical oriented education. (draft ~~Energy~~ national education policy)

iv) The accountability of school teachers must enhance.

v) The quality of teacher education and training are essential for better education.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखनी चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~vii~~ On secondary education:

i) GER should be improved by accessable schools nearby.

ii) School infrastructure must be enhanced.

iii) Teacher training and education, quality of pedagogy, curriculum reform must be done to address quality.

On higher education:

i) GER of 23% need to improve by providing access.

National knowledge commission recommended 1500 universities from current 350.

ii) Equity must be there between gender, caste, religion in education.

iii) Quality of education must improve with better R&D, better teacher accountability, employment focused.

(India skills report 2018 says 47% graduates are employable.

need to increase this to become knowledge superpower)

iv) accountability of professors, institutions must be increased along with autonomy.

v) Affordable higher education for all via education loans, fee regulation of medical institutions should be done.

All the above are essential for a knowledge superpower and to reap dividends of demography. (UNDP)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Afghan peace process is a continuing negotiation between the Afghan unity government, the taliban, the external state actors like USA, Russia, China, Pakisten, Turkey, India etc.

Factors that affected peace process are

i) The multiplicity of external state actors with diverging interest.

the USA → wanted early withdrawal of troops

~~the~~ Pakisten → want to use taliban as a strategic tool to get international support.

China, Russia → want to counter USA influence and want to check the terrorism over spill into their areas like Xinjiang.

India → wanted stable peaceful Afghanistan and better relation with them.

ii) The taliban which controls more than 50% of area doesn't want to negotiate with the Afghan government.

iii) Taliban gave no ceasefire promise during peace talk.

iv) The repeated attacks by Taliban ~~and~~ creates fear of autocratic state.

v) Emergence of ISIS in Khorasan province and recent blast unbalances the equation of Afghanistan.

vi) Poor governance capacity of unity government and lack of military and police power to stop violence makes it a passive receiver of US - Taliban treaty.

India's approach to peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan:

i) India wanted a "Afghan-led, Afghan-owned, Afghan-controlled" peace process.

ii) India doesn't differentiate between good and bad terrorists and doesn't want negotiation with Taliban.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) India wants transformation of Afghanistant into a democratic modern state rather than Taliban controlled orthodox State.

iv) India want to prevent the use of Afghan territory against Indian interest and the the negotiation outcome shouldn't derail the development works of India in ~~Pakistan~~ Afghanistan like (Afghanistan - India friendship dam, Air corridor, parliament building)

India must recognize current situation and try to negotiate with world powers and Afghan leaders for a prosperous South Asia.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं रूस दोनों के साथ संबंध महत्वपूर्ण हैं, हालांकि इन दोनों संबंधों की अपनी-अपनी चुनौतियाँ हैं तथा इन दोनों शक्तियों के मध्य टकराव से इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ और बढ़ गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Ties with both USA and Russia are important for India, however, both these relations have their own sets of challenges, and some of these are further accentuated by the friction between these two powers. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

USA and Russia are two major powers and ties with them is important for India. But both these relations have seen turbulence in recent past.

USA - India issue:

Although USA - India made significant progress in defence, political relations, trade issues remained unsolved.

i) USA revoked GSP (generalized system of preferences).

ii) Trump accused India as the "tariff king".

iii) Tariff on US dairy products, USA motor vehicles are a major issue.

iv) The transactional nature of USA regime has made it difficult to deal with it.

v) Diverging interest in Iran led to USA forcing India to stop buying oil from Iran else sanctions will follow.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges of India-Russia relations:

i) The diversification of defence partners (USA, Israel, France) led to declining Russia defence cooperation.

ii) The china-Russia axis emerged and could threat India.

iii) The Russia-Pakistan link has become active with military exercise, selling of helicopters. India need to manage it.

iv) Russia-India trade deal is stagnated for years at 10 Billion USD which is much lower.

However on top of it friction between USA and Russia created more challenges —

i) USA threatening India with CAATSA sanctions on buying S-400 from Russia.

ii) The divergence of USA and Russia on Afghanistan peace process puts India in difficult position.

iii). On Iran issue, ~~USA~~ Russia is siding with Iran and creating deeper faultlines.

iv) The ~~revokat~~ revokation of INF treaty ~~created~~ restarted arms war.

v) Russia-China axis is emerging against USA. USA termed both as "revisionist power". This will complicate India's relation with Quad, SCO.

vi) The Indo-pacific becoming theatre of conflict. ~~between~~

India must balance USA and Russia and maintain its strategic autonomy instead of siding unilaterally with any power.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 681197

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KUMAR BISWARANJAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English ✓

तारीख
Date
25/08/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Bhubaneswar 15

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. किसानों को आय की हानि से बचाने हेतु एक प्रभावी फसल बीमा प्रणाली अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
An effective crop insurance system is crucial in cushioning income losses for farmers. In this context, assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) ~~started~~ replaced earlier NCIS to provide crop insurance to farmers.

Its features are:

- low premium (1.5% for Kharif, 2% for Rabi, 5% for horticulture)
- technology based crop loss assessment
- covering both man made and natural disasters
- area based approach in determining losses.
- compulsory for Kisan Credit card loanee farmers
- universal nature

The performance of PMFBY has been significant in some areas that are –

- It increased coverage from earlier schemes.
- low premiums attracted poor/marginal farmers

However it has been criticized for ~~low~~ following reasons –

- Benefits are cornered by insurance companies. The claim settlement percentage was poor. ~~At~~ Only half of the total premiums ~~was~~ amount were settled in claims and rest half went to

benefit the company.

- Technology based crop assessment remained only on paper.
- ~~Poor and~~ complex process of claim settlement led to decline of claims in many bonafide cases.
- The local level ~~of~~ nature of disasters like thunderstorm were not able to get insured amount.

The above fallacies must be sorted by taking insurance policy of medium term 3-5 years, introducing competition in the process by allowing more private players and setting of guidelines for speedy claim settlement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. दिवाला एवं शोधन अक्षमता संहिता (IBC) के महत्व को समझाते हुए, उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें इसकी वास्तविक क्षमता को साकार करने के लिए दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the significance of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), highlight the challenges that need to be addressed for it to achieve its true potential. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Insolvency and Bankruptcy code (IBC) was enacted to solve the chakravyuh problem of Indian economy i.e. "capitalism without exit"

Significance of IBC lies in:

- Earlier laws like SARFAESI act, Sick industrial companies act were not adequate. ~~for~~ Huge number of pending cases were there.
- ~~Per~~ Indivual debt recovery laws were british era laws.
- The mounting NPA and twin balance sheet problems needed new insolvency problem.
- Failure of schemes SDR, S4A, CDR, JLF in successful resolution

Provision of IBC are:

- timely resolution process (330 days)
- institutional frameworks like insolvency professionals (IP), insolvency professional

agencies, Insolvency and Bankruptcy board of India (IBBI), Information utilities (IU).

- Cases were adjudicated at NCLT for companies and DRT for individuals.

Several challenges remained in achieving true potential of IBC -

- The process of resolution hinges on professionalism, capacity and competency of insolvency professionals.
- The institutions created need to be strengthened with adequate capital and human resource.
- The adverse rulings by NCLRT against the spirit of law by making operational and financial creditors on same position.
- Delays in proceedings.
- Moral Hazard where promoters again applying for ownership via insolvency process.

The IBC has redefined the insolvency process of India and SC praised it. The amendments to IBC has been done to make it more effective.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत के परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक क्षेत्रक का कायापलट करने में मल्टी-मोडल परिवहन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the potential of multimodal transport in transforming India's transportation and logistics sector. Mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Multimodal transports ~~are~~ entails seamless integration with various modes, setting up multimodal parks. It is essential for better competitiveness, reducing logistic cost, for a favourable modal mix.

Potential of multimodal transport in transforming India's transportation and logistic sector are immense because :

- Share of inland waterways and coastal shipping will increase from current 6% to global standard of 30 - 40%.
- Will reduce logistic lost (14% of GDP to 10%)
- Seamless integration between modes
- greater trade and export
- reduction of share of roads in overall modal mix thus reduction of congestion, pollution
- Multimodal logistic parks will reduce cost of transportation increase ease of

doing business.

In this regard steps were taken by Government are :

i) creation of multimodal hub at varanasi
ii) Jal Marg Vikas Yojana to develop and increase use of inland waterways
iii) Dedicated Freight corridors for railways
iv) Sagarmala to ~~reform~~ boost port sector
v) Bharatmala pariyojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to increase last mile connectivity, port connectivity.
vi) Transit oriented development policy in urban areas.

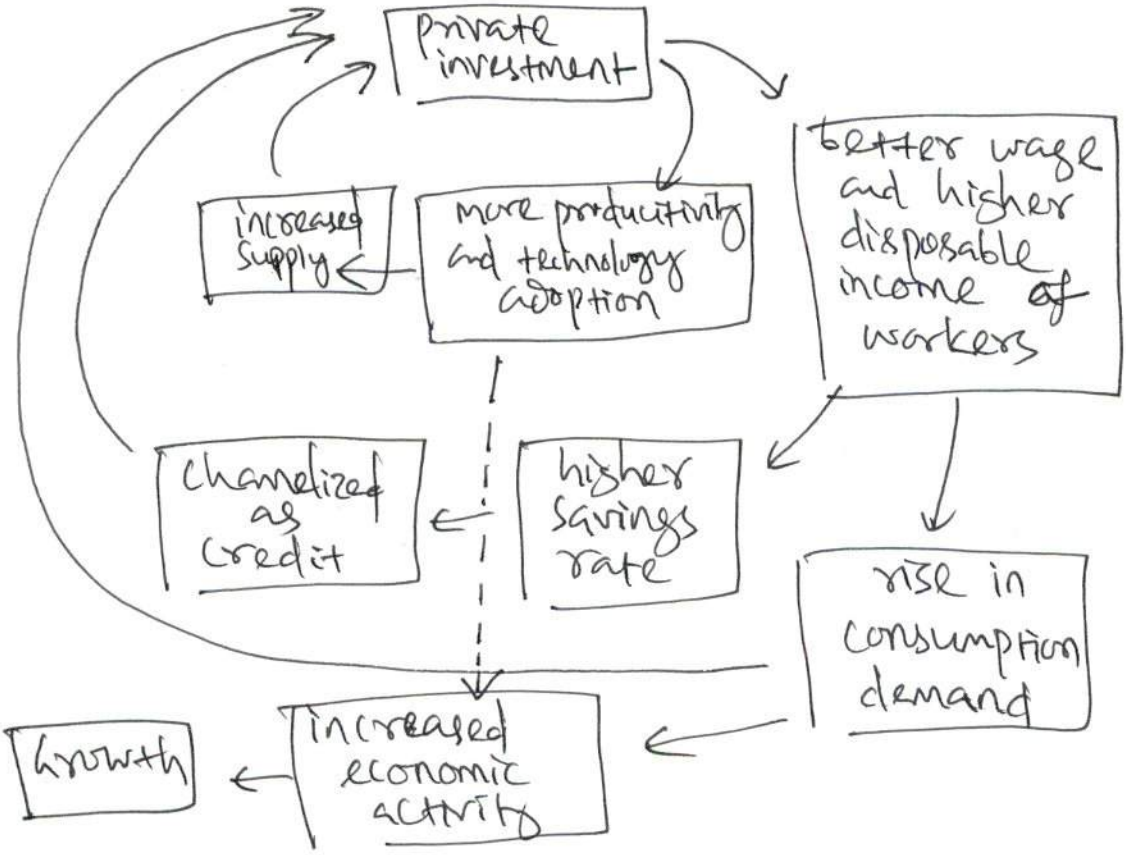
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. निजी निवेश वह प्रमुख प्रेरक है जो अर्थव्यवस्था को संवृद्धि के स्व-धारणीय चक्र की ओर उत्प्रेरित करता है। इस कथन की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में निजी निवेश को पुन: प्रवर्तित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Private investment is a key driver that catalyses an economy into a self-sustaining cycle of growth. Explaining the statement, highlight the steps that should be taken to revive private investment in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Private investment in economy has multiplier effect and can solve the recent slowdown of Indian economy. (Economic Survey 18-19).



The virtuous cycle of increasing private investment recharges animal spirit and leads to growth.

Steps should be taken to revive private investment in India are:

- resolution of NPA and Twin balance sheet problem and adequate credit availability to private sector.
- Favourable monetary policy with low interest rate
- Fiscal policy should reduce the fiscal deficit and must not crowd out private sector
- liberalized FDI regime.
- enhancing ease of doing business with quicker land acquisitons, forest clearances, single window systems
- Boosting private confidence by following stable policy regime
- reviving sectors like auto by government support.
- solving NBFC crisis to boost private consumption demand
- ~~incre~~ increase export opportunities and increase export demand.
- Policies like SEZ, CEZ, NMIZ must be relaxed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. परित्यक्त नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु भारत में स्थापित किए जा रहे अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की प्रभावकारिता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Comment on the efficacy of waste to energy plants being established in India in order to solve the problem of discarded municipal solid waste. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NITI aayog action agenda recommended to establish waste to energy plants in India and Waste to energy corporation of India (WECI) to setup plants on PPP mode to solve ~~urban municipal~~ solid waste management issue.

But efficacy of W2E plants have been questioned by many due to

- lack of segregation at source
- high moisture content in Indian municipal solid waste (MSW). leading to higher pollution and high loss of energy as heat
- The expensive nature of setting of W2E plant
- Need to setup huge number of plants to solve MSW issue which need higher investment and poor capacity of states and municipal bodies in

investing.

This leads to other suggestions like decentralised MSW management via composting and investing in high end technology like plasma gasification.

The above recommendations must be tried out on pilot basis and India specific MSW management model needs to be developed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP) के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, इसके द्वारा शमन, जानकारी और डेटाबेस संवर्धन एवं संस्थागत सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए अपनाई गई रणनीतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the significance of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), mention the strategies adopted by it for mitigation, knowledge and database augmentation and institutional strengthening. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National clean Air programme (NCAP) was envisioned to ~~clean~~ increase air quality of 100 cities of India which are most polluted according to WHO standard

Significance:

i) WHO said 14 out ~~8~~ of 20 most polluted cities are in India. Thus need urgent action.

ii) The economy of scale and competitive ~~of~~ subfederalism by combining 100s of cities.

iii) Poor air quality and deteriorating health standard

iv) Repeated attempts by Supreme court to solve Delhi air pollution issue has not done much.

Strategies adopted by NCAP

i) Mitigating air pollution by eliminated

crop stubble burning, reducing use of private transport and enhanced use of public transport, efficient use of solid waste management practices, strict regulations of construction and demolition wastes.

ii) The awareness among people should be increased.

iii) The constant monitoring of air quality and creating database of most polluted neighborhood and errant industries.

iv) Strengthening Central pollution control Board (CPCB) with greater human resource, financial power ~~to~~

All the above steps are essential for pollution free healthy and progressive India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. हाल के दशकों में भारत ने अपनी IPR व्यवस्था को TRIPS के अनुरूप बनाने हेतु इसे परिवर्तित किया है। हालांकि, इसके पश्चात् भी विकसित विश्व के संदर्भ में IPR से संबंधित मुद्दों पर मौलिक मतभेद बने हुए हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In recent decades India has made changes in its IPR regime to make it TRIPS compliant, however there continue to remain fundamental differences on IPR related issues in relation to the developed world. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~According to~~ Adhering to WTO standards India has made its IPR regime TRIPS ~~complicain~~ compliant. India has included strict patent regime, geographical indication etc. changes.

But there has been pressure from developed world (US, RCEP negotiation, EU) to be TRIPS + compliant by introducing –

i) restricted compulsory ~~licensity~~ licensing
ii) allowing secondary patent
iii) Strict enforcement of patent rules and higher punishment for violating standards
iv) action against digital reproduction of ~~rights~~ patent rights.

These fundamental differences between developed world remained there due to

- difference in standard of living and stages of development.
- India has to protect the interest of 29% poor people (Rangarajan) and must not succumb to pressure of developed.

- The restrictions/removal of compulsory licensing will make India vulnerable to diseases, increase healthcare cost.

Thus India must take call based on its development stage and developmental need rather than giving up to their pressure.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. चंद्रयान-2 को न केवल ISRO के सर्वाधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण अभियानों में से एक, बल्कि चंद्रयान-1 की तुलना में तकनीकी रूप से अधिक उन्नत भी माना जा रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, परीक्षण कीजिए कि चंद्रमा का अन्वेषण सामान्य रूप से समस्त मानवता को कैसे लाभ पहुंचा सकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Chandrayaan-2 has not only been considered as one of the most challenging missions of ISRO but also more technologically advanced than Chandrayaan-1. Elaborate. Further, examine how lunar exploration can benefit humanity in general. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Chandrayaan-2 recently lauched as orbiter, lander (vikram), Rover (Pragyan).

It is challenging and technologically more advanced because -

i) Chandrayaan-1 has crash landing but ~~it has~~ chandrayaa-2 has to do soft-landing of vikram.

ii) The unexplored area of south pole of moon

iii) The limited window of opportunity to launch it.

iv) It will test the capability of GSLV - MK III cryogenic.

v) The entry into moon's atmosphere from orbital position and the reduction of velocity from few thousand kmph to few hundred are most challenging.

For humanity it will benefit because

i) First time South pole will be explored.

ii) It will search for water on moon.

iii) Gravity of moon is 1/6 th of earth. It could be the launching station of future rockets and missions at low price.

iv) The moon travel by people.

v) Exploring moon for habitability in future

vi) The rare earth materials can be ~~mined~~ explored on moon surface and asteroid mining and moon mining shows interesting prospects for future.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. अनेक राष्ट्रों की सामरिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता और बढ़ती अंतरिक्ष क्षमताओं को देखते हुए, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष के सैन्यीकरण को एक खतरा माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष को सुरक्षित रूप से शासित करने हेतु एक नियम आधारित व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Given the strategic rivalries and growing space capabilities of many countries, militarisation of outer space is considered a threat. In this context, discuss the need for a rule-based order to securely govern outer space. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Militarisation of space became news due to USA creating space command and space force, India doing Mission SHAKTI (ASAT test) and ~~china~~ alleged deploying of space weapons by china.

The growing race to space militarisation is a threat to world peace and against the "Peaceful use of outer space" ~~POP~~ treaty.

Thus a rule-based order to securly govern outer space is needed. Also ~~-~~ it is essential because -

i) Space is a common property of all human kind.

ii) absence of rule based order will

lead to dominance of few space powers like - US, China, USSR, India

iii) Threat of space race is scary.

iv) Outer space should be used for benefit of humanity not for eradicating it.

v) limiting space based weapons are essential for all.

Thus UN must take lead to create rule based order to govern outer space.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्डरिंग) न केवल भारत की वित्तीय प्रणाली की स्थिरता, बल्कि इसकी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम, 2002 इन मुद्दों को किस सीमा तक संबोधित करता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Money laundering not only threatens the stability of the financial system of India but also its national security. Elucidate. In this context, discuss how far the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 addresses these issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering is the process of integrating illegal money from illegal sources into mainstream economy and displaying it as legal.

It occurs in three stages

i) Placement
ii) Layering
iii) Integration.

e.g.: smurfing, hawala transaction, over-invoicing, under-invoicing etc.

It threats financial stability because:

- illegal unaccounted money leads to inflation
- ~~sudden~~ sudden removal of that money will crash stock market
- Penny stocks etc. will be misutilized for financial crimes.

It threatens national security because it is used by terrorist

organisation, insurgent groups.

Thus we enacted PMLA 2002

where ED has power to investigate and attach laundered property.

PMLA positives:

- empowers ED
- pre-investigation attachment of property
- information to FIU-IND by all financial intermediaries.

But issues remained are -

- 2nd ARC - definition of laundering

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारत में कृषि विपणन संबंधी सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि बाजारों के उन प्रमुख पहलुओं की पहचान कीजिए जिनमें सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need for agricultural marketing reforms in India. Also, identify the key aspects of agricultural markets that need to be reformed. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agricultural marketing is essential to provide remunerative prices to farmers and to ~~boost~~ double farmers income by 2022.

The need for agricultural marketing reforms arises from structural issues present in the sector ~~and~~ and prevailing distress in farming.

- The low price realization by farmers. Ashok Dalwai committee estimated that 15-40% of consumer price goes to the farmer.
- The distress in farming and suicides of farmers due to ~~indep.~~ indebtedness and poor income.
- Essential for creating ~~agr~~ agri export market.
- Will boost food processing sector, investment in cold chain, logistics
- Will boost rural ~~econ~~ economy, private consumption will rise and will lead to growth.

- Better income to farmers will reduce poverty and bring inclusive growth.

The key aspects of agricultural market that need to be reformed are —

- The APMC act should be replaced by Model Agricultural produce and livestock marketing act by NITI aayog.
- Farmers should be allowed to sell outside mandi, sell to other mandis just not the one ~~regi~~ where registered.
- Fruits, vegetables and horticulture products ~~should~~ could be sold outside mandi.
- Reform in Essential commodities act to allow cross-border transport and storage.
- The charges levied by APMCs should be rationalized and capped.
- Futures market, spot and derivative market for agricultural produce should be developed.
- Agricultural export control should not used for price stabilization.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Export markets must be developed for GI products like Alfonso mangoes, Nasik ~~unions~~ onions.
- e-NAM, electronic trading must be expanded.

The above will usher transformational change in farming and achieve the target of doubling farmers income by 2022.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. सरकार द्वारा हाल के वर्षों में अपने विनिवेश लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के बावजूद, रणनीतिक विनिवेश और निजीकरण की दिशा में इसके प्रयास सीमित रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Despite the government meeting its disinvestment targets in recent years, its efforts towards strategic disinvestment and privatisation remain limited. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government has surpassed its disinvestment targets in current budget and ~~established~~ it helped in reducing fiscal deficit.

But effort towards strategic disinvestment and privatisation remained limited as visible in cases like -

- failure to privatize or disinvest ~~[illegible]~~ Air India
- Failed to disinvest in IDBI bank and the shares were brought by government controlled LIC.
- Failed to reduce losses of ~~BM~~ BSNL/MTNL. and failed to privatize it.
- Failed to privatize ~~p~~ loss making public sector banks.

Causes of failure in such cases:

- The general slowdown in economy and less private investment

- no buyer ~~were~~ was ready due to lower consumption growth and low demand.
- Terms and conditions were strict
- Loss making public units are not very attractive for investment.
- The NPA and Twin balance sheet reduced capacity of private players to invest.

Therre ~~were~~ were some questions regarding privatisations of public sector banks and other public utilities also because

- They invest in social sector.
- They are essential for inclusive development, ~~&~~ via priority sector lending, infrastructure lending etc.

So government went with merger and acquisition plan instead of privatisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The above shows that strategic disinvestment in key sector must not lead to sale at throwaway price and public interest must be relooked into privatising assets.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. ऐसे तर्क दिए जाते हैं कि रोजगार सृजन और उत्पादकता भारत में फर्मों की आयु के अनुरूप पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं बढ़ती है। इस संदर्भ में, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्यों भारतीय फर्में छोटे स्तर से आरंभ होती हैं और छोटी ही बनी रहती हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

There have been arguments that employment creation and productivity do not grow adequately as firms age in India. In this context, analyse why Indian firms start small and stay small. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Employment creation and productivity of firms remain stagnated as Economic Survey pointed that old firms are only 1.5 times more productive and employment intensive than new firms.

This is evident in lack of "mittlestand" (the middle ones) in Indian economy, huge informal sector with low number of employees.

Indian firms start small and stay small due to multiple of reasons:

i) The government policy is biased towards small ~~and medium~~ enterprises. There are incentives to remain small but no incentive to grow big.

Economic survey asked for sunset ~~clauses in~~ clause in government support to small firms and more incentives for middle ones.

ii) The restrictive labor regulation:

The Industrial disputes act 1947 needs "prior permission clause" to fire more than 100 employees. Such regulatory cholestorol (EPF contributions, ~~strict~~ rigid labor laws) limit growth of firms.

e.g.: Rajsthan after liberalizing labor regulation saw 50% rise in medium farms with more than 100 employees.

iii) The historic inertia from reserving sectors for small scale industries.

iv) On supply side, lack of access to credit, lack of technology adoption, poor competitiveness on global scale, delays in land acquisition and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

forest clearances, poor ease of doing business, high compliance cost for formal firms leads to firms choosing to remain small and informal.

All the regulatory chdestorol must be relooked and reformed and incentives must be provided to medium and micro industries to increase number of mittlestands.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. भारत में ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु ऊर्जा दक्षता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Bring out the importance of focussing on energy efficiency for achieving energy security in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's energy demand will be 4.5 times of 2012 demand in 2040. (NITI aayog draft energy policy).

To meet higher energy demand and ensure energy security the role of energy efficiency becomes important.

importance of energy efficiency in energy security lies in:

i) high inefficient and wastage of energy could be brought down
eg: free agricultral power should be rationalized.

ii) It will reduce energy demand and the current account deficit due to oil import.

iii) The available spare energy could be provided to people without energy access.

iv) To meet future demand

v) To reduce energy consumption and meet INDC targets of paris treaty

Steps taken by government in achieving energy efficiency are -

i) UJALA LED bulb programme is largest in the world.

ii) National Mission on Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) under National Action plan on climate change.

iii) Schemes like PAT (Perform, achieve, trade) under NMEEE.

iv) LED programmes for street lights in urban areas

v) Distributing energy efficient pump sets to farmers

vi) Mandatory ~~rati~~ star rating for ACs, refrigerators, washing machines etc.

vii) programmes by EESL in promoting energy efficiency in India and creating awareness.

viii) Bureau of Energy efficiency (BEE) in standardisation.

viii) Promotion of Green building ~~code~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

via GRIHA rating.

Energy efficiency will significantly alter energy demand ~~wi~~ and make India less dependent upon energy price fluctuations in world market.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. लंबे समय से न्यूनतम मजदूरी हेतु सांविधिक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, अनेक श्रमिक निरंतर इसकी पहुंच से बाहर बने हुए हैं। इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite having a statutory framework for minimum wages since long, many workers continue to remain outside its reach. Examine the reasons and suggest corrective measures in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Minimum Wages act fixes statutory minimum wages in India. But the workers are not really benefitting from the clauses.

Many workers remain outside its reach because of

i) high contractualization of Indian economy.
ii) informal sector beyond its provision.
iii) Home workers are not regulated.
iv) The debate of including MGNREGA under minimum wage is inconclusive.
v) The child labor prevalent is illegal and doesn't come under its purview.

Other reasons for ineffectiveness are-

i) poor enforcement of provisions
ii) States are setting wages below

national minimum wage since labor is in concurrent list.

iii) Difficult to have uniform minimum wage due to hilly areas, tribal areas

Corrective measures must be taken to ensure a fair and living wages to workers by following steps —

i) apply minimum wage to informal sector.

ii) Strict enforcement of rules.

iii) Bring out National policy on domestic workers.

iv) Setting up region wise minimum wage as done by labor code on wages.

v) States should not be allowed to set minimum wage below national minimum wage.

The ~~above~~ steps suggested by NITI aayog strategy for new India must be looked into.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में एक सुस्थापित कार्बन बाजार के महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रमाण-पत्रों (REC) की प्रणाली को स्पष्ट करते हुए, REC बाजार के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the significance of a well-established carbon market in India. In this context, explaining the mechanism of renewable energy certificates (REC), highlight the challenges that the REC market faces. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Well-established carbon market will enhance efficiency of carbon reducing instruments. Other significance are—

- market determined price
- incentives to stakeholders to reduce carbon footprint
- transparency in carbon pricing
- Mechanism for carbon intensive sector to buy from carbon market thus making their contribution.
- achieving INDC target of reducing ~~ca~~ carbon intensity of GDP to 33% by 2030 from 2005 level.

Mechanism of renewable energy certificate (REC) revolves around trade REC at market determined price.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Firms given renewable purchase obligation (RPO) and renewable generation obligation (RGO).

② Those not meeting RPO / RGO targets can buy renewable certificates from carbon market.

③ Those over-achieving RPO / RGO can sell their part of higher carbon reduction as REC in terms of billion ton equivalent of carbon dioxide.

④ Trading of REC in transparent, market determined manner.

The challenges faced by the REC market are –

i) low adoptation by firms.
ii) Not enough REC sellers
iii) lack of awareness among firms
iv) High cost of compliance with RPO/RGO provisions and high price of REC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The REC market reform ~~and~~ will transform carbon intensity of economy and will incentivize firms to invest in low carbon technologies.

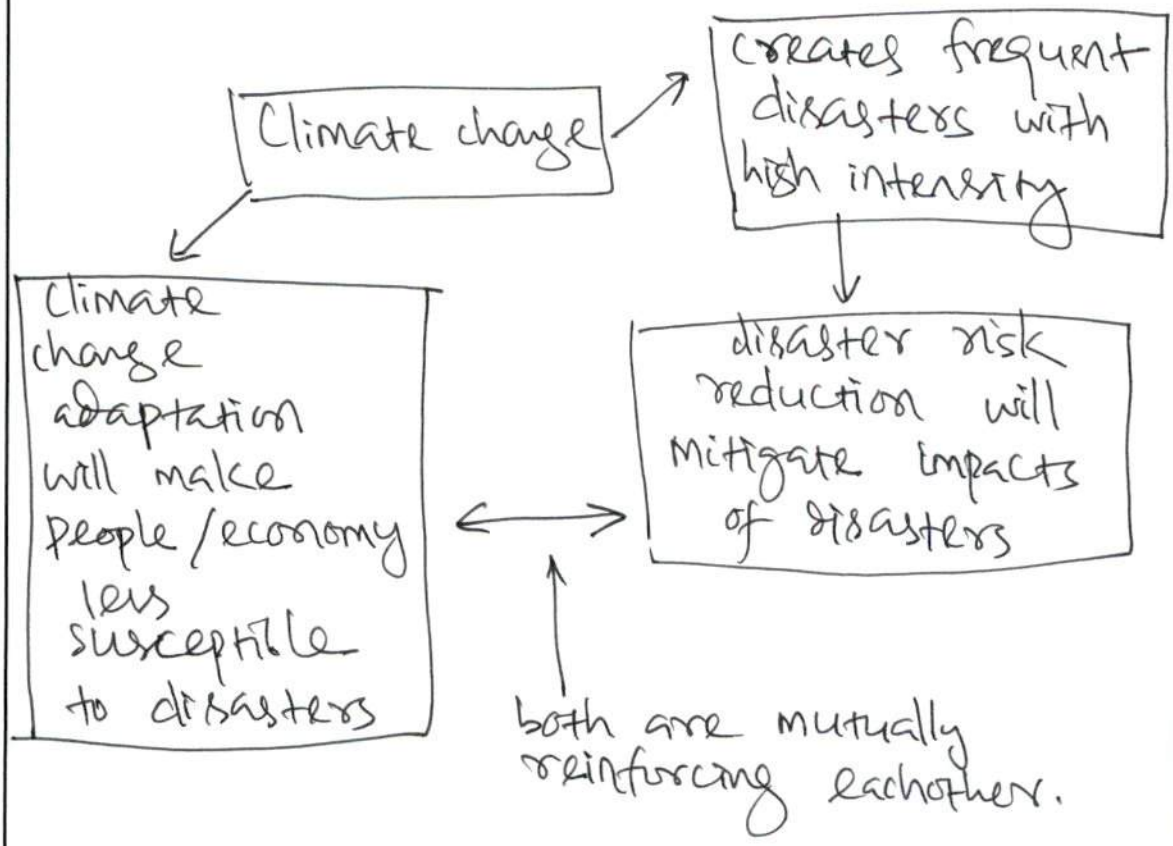
17. आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन संबंधी प्रयासों के समेकन की आवश्यकता एवं इसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the need and challenges in integrating the efforts for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SENDAI framework for disaster risk reduction calls for integrating it with all developmental planning. Climate change similarly affecting all spheres of development and security and two must be integrated at policy level.

linkage between ~~DRR and CC~~ disaster risk and climate change:



Need for integration:

- holistic approach to climate change ~~Mitigation~~ adaptation must include disaster risk reduction.
- Better preparedness
- Less economic and human loss from DRR will help in mitigation
- Both are integrated and can't be separately pursued.

Challenges for integration are:

- The DRR and climate change adaptations are poorly understood and often neglected by policy planners.
- The financial issue of investing in these
- Lack of technological progress in these
- Often seen as a post-disaster process rather than being integrated in the development process
- The people worst affected by climate change and disaster have less voice and representation in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

the planning process.

The need of the hour is planning ahead. With 130 million vulnerable population (UN) to climate change and frequent disasters (drought, cyclone, flood) India must take the lead in integrating DRR with climate change adaptation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. नीति-निर्माण में आंकड़ों के महत्व को देखते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि इसकी क्षमता अल्पप्रयुक्त क्यों बनी हुई है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की आंकड़ा अवसंरचना को रूपांतरित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Given the significance of data in policy making, analyze why its potential remains underutilised. Also, suggest some measures for transforming India's data infrastructure in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Data is the new oil" and its essentially transforming our daily lives via technologies like ICT, social media, automation, robotics, data driven policy approach, big data analytics etc.

Significance of data in policy making are:

i) more data means better policy formulation

ii) will reduce inclusion and exclusion errors.

iii) increase effectiveness by analyzing specific constraints.

iv) Policy monitoring will be effective.

v) feedback on policy and change based on feedback will be effective

But potential of data in policy making remain underutilized because

- data available in silos in government departments

- privacy issue
- no interlinkage of data is done.
- no attempt to analyze data and get insights into it
- lack of use of cutting edge technologies like artifical intelligence to its full extent.
- Lack of integrated data policy

However some recent steps taken in this regard are –

- data.gov.in portal giving all available data
- the government open data policy
- organizing hackathons and increasing use of big data
- NATGRID : merging datasets.

Measures for transforming India's data infrastructure are given by economic survey (18-19) and must be considered carefully. Other steps that can be taken are

- converging data sets from silos to integrated dataset

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Accepting B. N Srikrishna committee report on privacy and protecting user privacy and security
- Holistic national data policy
- Data driven policy framework in each department
- Use of cutting edge technologies like Machine learning.

  e.g.: National Monsoon mission
  Project Insights of Income tax department are welcome steps.

The transformative nature of digital revolution and data economy must be explored and used to provide good governance.

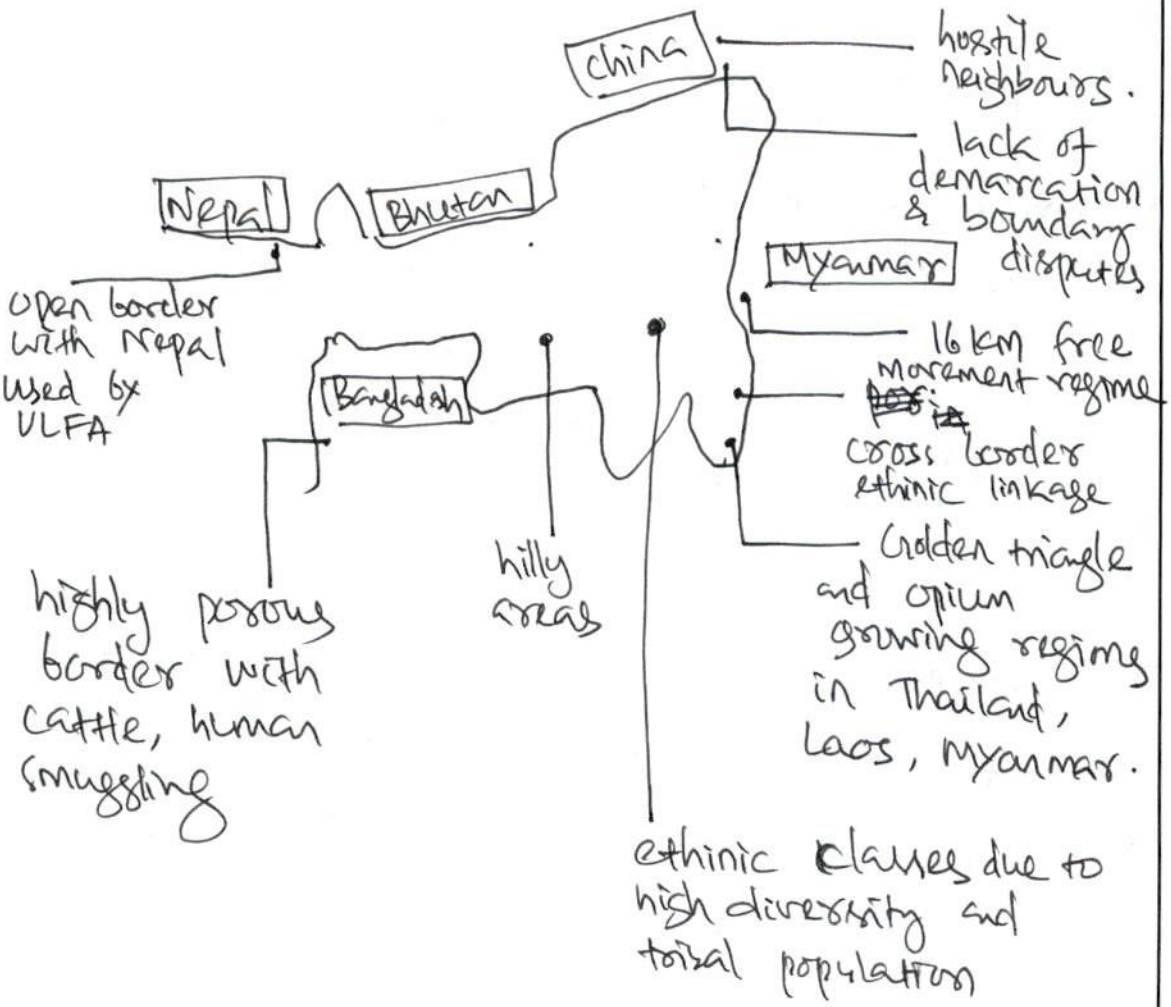
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद की जड़ें कई कारकों में निहित हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में सीमा-पार उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The roots of insurgency in the North Eastern region are embedded in a host of factors. Discuss. What measures have been taken to tackle cross-border insurgency in this area? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The insurgency in North east emerges from following factors.



Insurgent groups of North East are

- Assam → ULFA
- Nagaland → NSCN (IM), NSCN (K)
- Manipur → PLA (M), KNO
- Tripura → ATTF
- Meghalaya → GHLF, GNLF

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ministry of home affairs has taken many measures broadly classified into developmental and security related measures.

Developmental measures :

- North East forum chaired by home minister
- NITI forum for north east
- earmarking 10% fund in each ministry for NE
- Special accelerated road development programme
- Non-lapsable 5000 crore corpus
- Advantage Assam
- North east BPO promotion scheme
- Infrastructure like Dhola-Sadiya bridge, linking all north eastern capitals by Railways.
- BADP

Security related measures :

- ~~Civ~~ Civic action programme to increase trust
- Strengthening border area with comprehensive integrated border management system.

- floodlighting and fencing border area
- Ceasefire deals with NSCN(IM), ~~Miz~~
- Successful resolution of Mizo insurgency by Mizoram accord
- Setting up Bodoland territorial area ~~and~~
- Strengthening security forces in the area.
- Cross border operation with Myanmar army and in Bhutan.

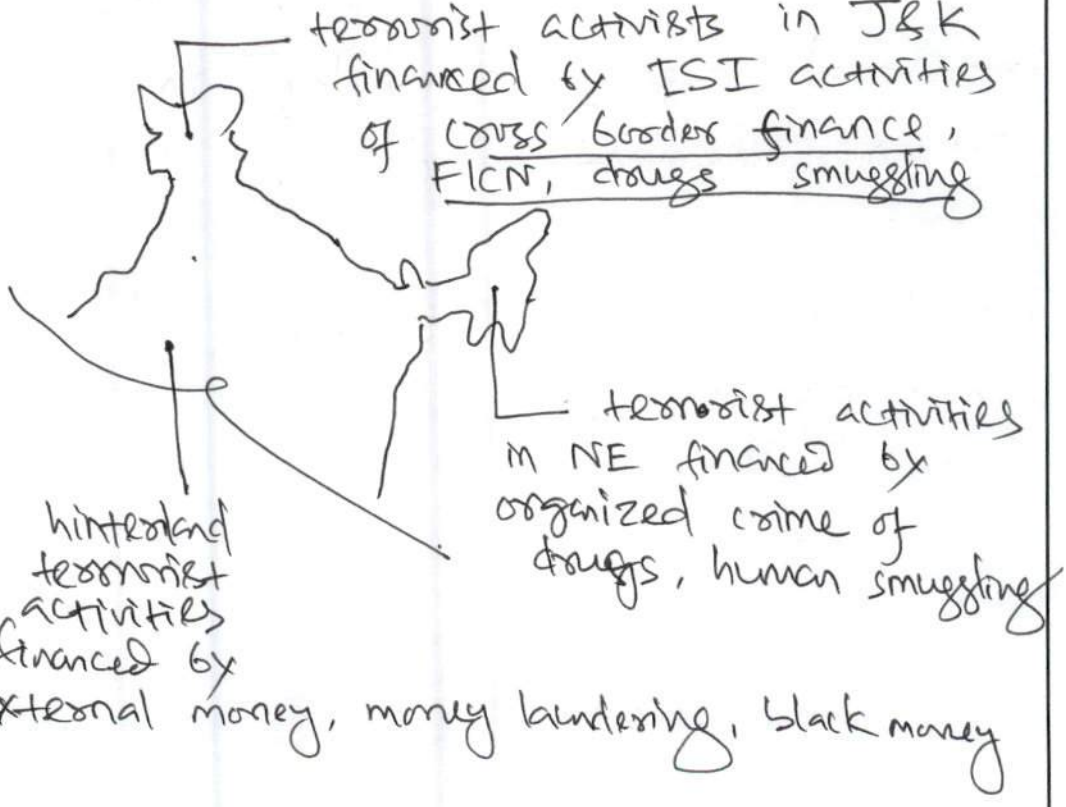
Above steps ~~yeilded~~ yielded results and sustained effort will make North east as India's gateway to ASEAN and South east ~~Asia~~ Asia.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण का मुकाबला करने में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the challenges faced by India in countering terror financing. Also, mention the steps taken by India in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Terrorist organisation is financed by multiple sources like fake indian currency notes, hawala transaction, black money, money laundering, drug trafficing and proceeds from organized crime.



Challenges faced by India are –

i) 2nd ARC: The definition of money laundering in PMLA is not holistic and inclusive of all. It is difficult to ascertain that money laundered is used for terrorism

ii) Definitions of terrorism and activities need to streamlined.

iii) The ~~IATE~~ external support by Pakistan to fuel terrorism is big challenge.

iv) organized crime networks in golden crescent and golden triangle area

v) The insurgency ~~en~~ situation and security issues.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken by India are –

i) Member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to stop ~~st~~ terrorist financing and money laundering.

FATF recently put Pakistan on black list.

ii) Prevention of money laundering act (PMLA), Benami properties transactions act.

iii) Strengthened NIA act (amendments) to investigated cross-border terrorism

iv) More power to Enforcement Directorate and intelligence from FIU-IND.

v) India joined Palermo convention against organised crime.

vi) Measures like demonetization and ~~others~~ against fake currency notes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK